

Unit 3: Jobs.	
Introduction	Vocabulary: Jobs and basic verbs. Reading, listening and writing: Job advertisements (anuncios de trabajo)
Grammar	Present simple. Have/ Have got. (2)
Working life	Arrangements. (citas/preparativos) The time (video) Grammar: " can ": (video)
Real world	Telephoning. On the phone. Grammar: Object pronouns.

Present simple.

Form

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
<p>I work You work</p> <p>He work<u>S</u> She work<u>S</u> It work<u>S</u></p> <p>We work You work They work</p>	<p>I don't work You don't work</p> <p>He <u>doesn't</u> work She <u>doesn't</u> work It <u>doesn't</u> work</p> <p>We don't work You don't work They don't work</p>	<p>Do I work? Do you work?</p> <p><u>Does</u> he work? <u>Does</u> she work? <u>Does</u> it work?</p> <p>Do we work? Do you work? Do they work?</p>

Uses	Examples
<p>► Habitual actions <i>Acciones habituales (normalmente acompañados de adverbios de frecuencia)</i></p>	<p>► I <u>go</u> to the gym on Monday and Friday.</p>
<p>► Permanent states <i>Estados permanentes (hechos que no cambian nunca)</i></p>	<p>► The Sun <u>rises</u> in the morning.</p>
<p>► Feelings and emotions (like, hate, etc.) <i>Sentimientos y emociones</i></p>	<p>► I <u>like</u> your T-shirt.</p>
<p>► Verb of senses (hear, taste, see, smell, sound and taste) <i>Verbos de sentidos</i></p>	<p>► Listen! I <u>hear</u> some music in the house.</p>

Present simple 1.

Put the verbs in brackets () into the correct form of the present simple. For negative verbs, use the short forms (don't / doesn't).

(Pon los verbos que hay entre paréntesis en la forma correcta del presente simple. Para la forma negativa, recuerda utilizar las formas "don't" o "doesn't".)

Example: Tom **catches** (catch) the bus to school at about 9 o'clock.

(No escribas la frase completa, sólo la forma correcta del verbo.)

- 1 It often _____ (rain) at this time of the year.
- 2 I _____ (not drive) to work. I go by bus.
- 3 She usually _____ (have) lunch at about 1 o'clock.
- 4 He _____ (not earn) much money in his job.
- 5 This problem _____ (not happen) very often.
- 6 My father _____ (fly) to the USA regularly.
- 7 Trains to Oxford _____ (leave) every hour in the morning.
- 8 You _____ (not do) your work carefully enough.
- 9 She _____ (read) a newspaper every day.
- 10 We _____ (not listen) to the radio very often.
- 11 He often _____ (arrive) at work late.
- 12 They _____ (go) to a lot of concerts.

Present simple 2

Write the words in the correct order to make questions.

(Ordena las palabras y escribe las preguntas correctamente. Escribe la frase completa. Empieza con mayúscula y no pongas punto detrás del signo de interrogación.)

- 1 parents / Spain / your / go / to / do / year / every / ?

- 2 Debbie / every / work / do / Sue / day / and / ?

- 3 you / do / ketchup / like / ?

- 4 Jenny's / work / does / in / mother / London / ?

- 5 play / Jeremy / with / does / he / cards / ?

Present simple 3

Answer the questions with a short answer.

(Responde a las preguntas con una respuesta corta. Escribe sólo lo que falta de la respuesta.)

- 1 Do you wear a uniform? Yes, ____
- 2 Does your sister like golf? Yes, ____
- 3 Do the children want to sleep? No, ____
- 4 Does Peter often go to Africa? No, ____
- 5 Do your sons play chess? No, ____
- 6 Do you like detective films? No, ____

Present simple 4

Write the following sentences in the negative.

(Escribe las siguientes frases en negativa. Escribe toda la frase, como en el ejemplo.)

Mr Carter sells shoes. Example: **Mr Carter doesn't sell shoes.**

- 1 Karen swims very well.

- 2 The shops open at nine.

- 3 Sylvia often wears jeans.

- 4 The cartoons begin at seven.

- 5 Betty's children speak Italian.

- 6 He phones his mother every day.

Present simple 5.

- 1 El auxiliar "do" no se utiliza en la forma: a. afirmativa b. interrogativa c. negativa

- 2 ¿En cuál de estas dos oraciones en inglés utilizarías el presente simple?

a. No le entretengas. Está trabajando mucho. b. Trabaja todas las mañanas

- 3 El orden de las palabras en una oración interrogativa es : auxiliar + sujeto + verbo



Verdadero



Falso

6

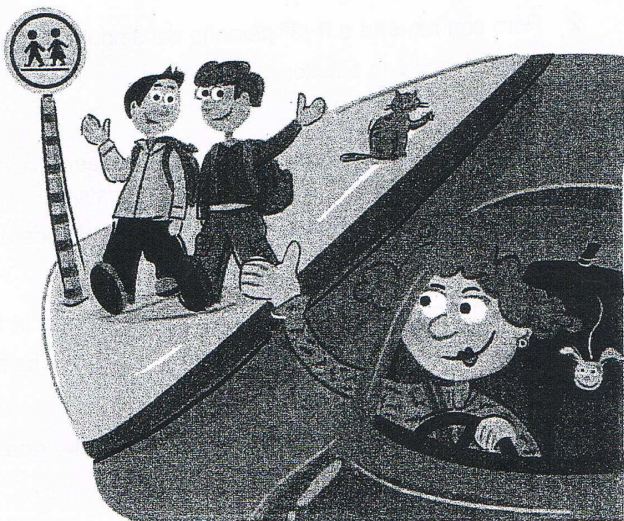
PRESENT SIMPLE; ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY AND TIME EXPRESSIONS

A Lee el diálogo.

Alex: **How often** do you walk to school?

Jim: I **walk once** or **twice a week**.
My dad **doesn't drive** the car
to work. We **usually go** by bus
together.

Alex: I **don't go** to school by bus.
I **walk every day**. My mum **says**
it is good for me. Of course, she
always goes to work by car!



B Completa el cuadro. Mira el diálogo si necesitas ayuda.

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE		INTERROGATIVE
	LONG FORM	SHORT FORM	
	<i>I do not walk</i>	<i>I don't walk</i>	<i>Do I walk?</i>
	<i>you do not walk</i>	<i>you don't walk</i>	
<i>he walks</i>	<i>he does not walk</i>		<i>Does he walk?</i>
<i>she walks</i>		<i>she doesn't walk</i>	
<i>it walks</i>	<i>it does not walk</i>	<i>it doesn't walk</i>	<i>Does it walk?</i>
<i>we walk</i>	<i>we do not walk</i>		<i>Do we walk?</i>
<i>you walk</i>			<i>Do you walk?</i>
	<i>they do not walk</i>	<i>they don't walk</i>	

A El Present Simple

Usos

El **Present Simple** (Presente de Indicativo) se usa:

- Para hablar de hábitos y de situaciones permanentes.
I **do** my homework every day at five o'clock. We **live** in a flat.
- Para expresar verdades generales.
Cats **eat** mice. London **is** a big city.
- Para expresar gustos y opiniones.
He **likes** hip-hop music. I **agree** with you.

B Forma

Afirmativa

- 1 Con **I, you, we** y **they** se usa el verbo en la forma base.
I **read** books. Students **read** books.
- 2 Pero con **he, she** e **it** (3ª persona del singular) le añadimos al verbo una **-s**.
My dad **works** in a factory.

Negativa

Se forma con **do** o **does** + **not** (**don't** / **doesn't**) + el verbo en la forma base, así que la 3ª persona del singular pierde la **s** que tenía en afirmativa.

He **drives**. / He **does not drive**. We **ride** bikes. / We **don't ride** bikes.

Interrogativa

Se forma con **do** / **does** + el sujeto + el verbo en la forma base.

Do you **listen** to music? Does he **run** at 4.00 every day?

Respuestas breves

Does Ann sell cakes? Yes, she **does**. / No, she **doesn't**.

Do you bake bread? Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.

C Reglas ortográficas para la 3ª persona del singular

- 1 A los verbos que acaban en **-ss, -ch, -sh, -x** y **-o** les añadimos las letras **-es**.
kiss → kisses catch → catches push → pushes mix → mixes go → goes
- 2 Si terminan en **consonante + y**, cambiamos la **y** por una **i** y les añadimos **-es**.
study → studies fly → flies
- 3 Pero si acaban en **vocal + y**, sólo les añadimos una **-s**.
play → plays buy → buys

Nota: El verbo **have** cambia a **has** en la 3ª persona del singular.

D Adverbios de frecuencia y expresiones temporales

- 1 Los adverbios de frecuencia son palabras que indican la frecuencia con que hacemos algo y que se usan con el **Present Simple**. Van delante del verbo principal pero detrás del verbo **to be**.

always often rarely
usually sometimes never

Jessica **always** wears jeans. Paul **often** dives in the sea. I am **rarely** on time.

Nota: Para preguntar con qué frecuencia se hace algo usamos **How often ...?**

How **often** do you go by bus? I **usually** go by bus.

- 2 Algunas expresiones temporales también indican la frecuencia con que ocurre la acción, pero por constar de más de una palabra, se ponen al principio o al final de la frase.

• every day / week / two weeks / month / six months / year, etc.

• once a week, twice a month, four times a year, etc.

• on + un día de la semana en plural.

Once a month, I visit my grandmother. We dance **on Sundays**.

How often does your brother drink coffee? He drinks coffee **every morning**.

YOUR TURN!

- A** Escribe los verbos en la 3ª persona del singular del *Present Simple*.

catch	drive	fly	stay	go
fry	push	enjoy	teach	try
walk	mix	carry	sleep	hurry

-s	-es	-ies
drives		

- B** Rodea la palabra correcta.

Every day my family and I (1) eat / eats breakfast at half past seven. Mum (2) fry / fries eggs. My sister (3) cut / cuts the bread. Dad and I sometimes (4) go / goes to the shop to buy milk. We all (5) leave / leaves the house at eight o'clock. Mum always (6) say / says, "Have a good day!"

- C** Completa las frases con el *Present Simple* de los verbos que hay entre paréntesis.

- Andy always *studies* (study) in the evening.
- Cathy never (dance) at parties.
- He (meet) his friend every day.
- Our cat (watch) birds.
- I never (buy) games.
- Victor and I (speak) English at home.

Remember

he / she / it *doesn't*
I / you / we / they *don't*

- D** Completa con *doesn't* o *don't*.

- Cars *don't* fly.
- Cats open doors.
- Mum play football.
- Children drive cars.
- A baby read books.
- It snow in summer.

- E** Escribe estas frases en negativa.

- Vegetables grow on trees.
..... *Vegetables don't grow on trees.*
- The teacher teaches on Sundays.
.....
- Nick goes to the factory every day.
.....
- I remember the story.
.....
- We wear sunglasses at night.
.....

- F** Completa las frases con la forma correcta de estos verbos.

visit • not teach • go
not understand • not live • finish

- Mr Andrews *doesn't teach* history at my school.
- I my grandmother every week.
- We in London.
- My sister to karate lessons twice a week.
- The lesson at 10 o'clock.
- The dog me.

G Une las preguntas y las respuestas.

1. Do you speak French?
 2. Does Laura go to your school?
 3. Do cats fly?
 4. Do we need our trainers today?
 5. Does your computer play DVDs?
- a. No, they don't.
- b. Yes, it does.
- 1 c. No, I don't.
- d. Yes, we do.
- e. No, she doesn't.

J Pon un ✓ en las cosas del cuadro que sueles hacer y escribe frases sobre ellas.

	always	often	usually	sometimes	never
take photos		✓			
watch TV					
listen to music		✓			
wear sunglasses				✓	
do homework				✓	
have pizza			✓		

H Completa con Do o Does y escribe respuestas verdaderas para ti.

1. Do you play the guitar?
Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
2. your family watch DVDs?
3. you eat chocolate?
4. your dad play basketball?
5. your parents read magazines?

1. I often take photos.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

K Responde con frases ciertas para ti y usando adverbios de frecuencia.

1. How often do you get up at 7 o'clock?
.....
2. How often do you come late to school?
.....
3. How often does your friend visit you?
.....
4. How often do you go to the cinema?
.....
5. How often does your teacher give sweets to the class?
.....
6. How often does your family go on holiday?
.....

I Escribe las frases con los adverbios de frecuencia que hay entre paréntesis.

1. I guess the answers. (never)
I never guess the answers.
2. It is cold in Alaska. (always)
.....
3. We eat sandwiches for lunch. (often)
.....
4. They go to the beach. (sometimes)
.....
5. She plays games in her room. (usually)
.....

L Haz preguntas en *Present Simple* y contéstalas usando las palabras que hay debajo de las fotografías.



take photos



ski



play football



watch TV

1. Jack / draw / pictures / every day *Does Jack draw pictures every day?*
No, he doesn't. He takes photos.
2. Peter / swim / in the winter
3. Ron / go to the beach / every weekend
4. Pamela and the baby / often play games

M Lee la carta de Rob a su nuevo amigo por correspondencia y complétala con estos verbos en *Present Simple*.

eat • play • go • wash • work • do • live • teach

To: _____
 From: _____
 Subject: _____
 Attachments: _____
 Default Font • Text Size • B I U T



Dear Rafa,

My name is Rob and I am your new e-pal.

I (1) *live* in Scotland. My father (2) in a factory and my mother (3) English at my school. At the weekend, my brother and I usually (4) football. My mother and father sometimes (5) to a film. Every Saturday my father (6) the car. On Sundays we often (7) in a restaurant. What do you and your family (8) at the weekend?

Your friend,

Rob

CHECK YOURSELF!



A Corrige los errores.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Mum and Dad drinks tea. X | 4 They write letters never. X |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 Tony not play games. X | 5 You ask the teacher questions? X |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 3 I often goes to the mountains. X | 6 We are not usually play basketball. X |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

UNIT 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

B Elige la opción correcta.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. We a test today.
a. hasn't got
b. haven't got | 6. Carol TV every evening.
a. watch
b. watches |
| 2. Are the in the classroom?
a. child
b. children | 7. I jeans to school.
a. don't wear
b. doesn't wear |
| 3. 52 weeks in a year.
a. There is
b. There are | 8. you this?
a. Do ... understand
b. Does ... understand |
| 4. that! It's dangerous!
a. Touch
b. Don't touch | 9. I do my homework.
a. always
b. every day |
| 5. buy a drink. I'm thirsty!
a. Let's
b. Don't | 10. Lenny doesn't this book.
a. like
b. likes |

Can

Uso:

1. Utilizamos **can** tanto para indicar una habilidad (decir que es posible hacer algo) como para dar o denegar un permiso.

Ejemplos: **Habilidad:** I can play the piano. **Permiso:** You can eat here.

2. Utilizamos **can't** (o **cannot**) para decir que es imposible hacer algo o para denegar un permiso.

Ejemplos: **Habilidad:** I can't play the guitar. **Permiso:** You can't smoke here.

Pronunciación: can /kən/ can't /ka:nt/

Forma:

afirmativa			negativa			interrogativa		
I/you/he/she/it/we/they	can	play the piano.	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	can't	play the piano.	Can	I/you/he/she/it/we/they	play the piano?

El verbo "can" sigue el modelo del verbo "to be" para hacer frases negativas e interrogativas.

Present Simple - Presente de Indicativo (I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they)	
Positivo I can speak English. She can swim.	Negativo I can't speak English. She can't swim. <i>can't = cannot</i>
Pregunta Can you speak English? Can she swim?	Respuesta Yes, I can . / No, I can't . Yes, she can . / No, she can't .

Recuerda:

El verbo "can" no cambia, ni tampoco el que le acompaña. Es decir, no se añade -s.

Have got

Para decir lo que se tiene se utiliza el verbo "have". Tenemos que hacer una distinción entre inglés británico y americano. Aunque significan lo mismo ("tener"), los británicos utilizan la forma "have got", mientras que los americanos sólo utilizan "have".

AFIRMATIVA

INGLÉS BRITÁNICO		INGLÉS AMERICANO	
have / has got		have / has	
I/ you/ we/ they	have got	I/ you/ we/ they	have
he/ she/ it	has got	he/ she/ it	has

Ejemplos:

I've got the answer.

I have the answer.

He's got a cat.

He has a cat.

They've got a child.

They have a child.

NEGATIVA

INGLÉS BRITÁNICO		INGLÉS AMERICANO	
have / has + NOT + got		DO / DOES + NOT + have	
I/ you/ we/ they	haven't got	I/ you/ we/ they	don't have
he/ she/ it	hasn't got	he/ she/ it	doesn't have

Ejemplos:

I haven't got the answer.

I don't have the answer.

He hasn't got a cat.

He doesn't have a cat.

They haven't got a child.

They don't have a child.

INTERROGATIVA

INGLÉS BRITÁNICO		INGLÉS AMERICANO	
have / has + SUJETO + got		DO / DOES + SUJETO + have	
I/ you/ we/ they	Have you got?	I/ you/ we/ they	Do you have?
he/ she/ it	Has he got?	he/ she/ it	Does he have?

Ejemplos:

Have I got the answer?

Do I have the answer?

Has he got a cat?

Does he have a cat?

Have they got a child?

Do they have a child?

RESPUESTAS CORTAS			
INGLÉS BRITÁNICO		INGLÉS AMERICANO	
Yes + sujeto + have		Yes + sujeto + do / does	
No + sujeto + haven't		No + sujeto + don't / doesn't	
I/ you/ we/ they	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.	I/ you/ we/ they	Yes, I do. No, I don't.
he/ she/ it	Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.	he/ she/ it	Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.

Ejemplos:

- Have you got the answer?	- Do you have the answer?
Yes, I have . / No, I haven't .	Yes, I do . / No, I don't .
- Has he got a cat?	- Does he have a cat?
Yes, he has . / No, he hasn't .	Yes, he does . / No, he doesn't .
- Have they got a child?	- Do they have a child?
Yes, they have . /	Yes, they do . / No, they don't .
No, they haven't .	

A) Write what you have got in British English. (Di que posees lo que sigue en inglés británico.)

1. (coche nuevo) I've _____
2. (hijo joven) I've _____
3. (motocicleta inglesa) I've _____
4. (buen trabajo) I've _____

B) Say what you have in American English. (Dí lo que posees en inglés americano.)

1. (acento americano) I _____
2. (amigo en Nueva York) I _____ New York.
3. (apartamento en Boston) I _____
4. (Cadillac blanco) I _____

C) Write the sentences in a different way (British or American English.

(Escribe las preguntas de manera diferente (inglés británico o americano)).

1. Does he have a computer? _____ a computer?
2. Has she got a dictionary? _____ a dictionary?
3. Has your dog got a name? _____ your dog _____ a name?
4. Do you have an encyclopedia? _____ an encyclopedia?
5. Have you got a light? _____ a light?

D) You are American. What would you say? (Eres estadounidense. ¿Qué dirías en cada caso?)

1. Necesitas cambio para el teléfono.
_____ any change for the phone?

2. Quieres una mesa para dos en un restaurante.
Do _____ a table _____, please?

3. Quieres un bolígrafo.
Excuse _____, _____ a pen?

4. Quieres una habitación para cinco noches en un hotel.
Do _____ a room _____?

E) Say you have got the first thing, but not the second one (British or American English).

(Afirma que posees la primera cosa, pero no la segunda. (En inglés británico o americano, como te indique la frase.)

1. teléfono / fax

He _____ a telephone, but he _____ have a fax.

2. bolígrafo / papel

Jane _____ got a _____, but she _____ got any paper.

3. té / café

They have _____ some _____, but _____ haven't _____ any _____.

4. bicicleta / coche

I've _____ a _____, but I haven't _____ a _____

5. hijo / hija

She _____ got a _____, but she _____ got a _____.

6. violín / guitarra

She _____ a violin, but she _____ have a guitar.

7. televisión / vídeo

I have a TV, but I _____ a video.

F) Complete the questions. (Completa las frases con las palabras adecuadas.)

1. _____ you got an overcoat? - No, I haven't.

2. _____ he _____ the answer? - Yes, he has.

3. Do they _____ any money? - No, they don't.

4. _____ she _____ the answer? - Yes, she does.

5. _____ you _____ a ruler? - No, I don't.

6. _____ she _____ a car? - Yes, she has.

7. _____ he _____ any questions? - No, he doesn't.

Test 1 on Simple present.

Form of Affirmative Sentences - Part 1. Choose the correct form.

1. We sometimes **read** / **reads** books.
2. Emily **go** / **goes** to the disco.
3. It often **rain** / **rains** on Sundays.
4. Pete and his sister **wash** / **washes** the family car.
5. I always **hurry** / **hurries** to the bus stop.

Form of Affirmative Sentences - Part 2 Put the verbs into the correct form.

6. I (like) lemonade very much.
7. The girls always (listen) to pop music.
8. Janet never (wear) jeans.
9. Mr Smith (teach) Spanish and French.
10. You (do) your homework after school.

Simple present with 'have got' and 'be'. Fill in the correct form of the verbs.

11. We (have got) a nice garden.
12. She (be) six years old.
13. Simon (have got) two rabbits and five goldfish.
14. I (be) from Vienna, Austria.
15. They (be) Sandy's parents.

Negative Sentences. Make negative sentences.

16. My father makes breakfast.
17. They are eleven.
18. She writes a letter.
19. I speak Italian.
20. Danny phones his father on Sundays.

Questions. Make questions.

21. you / speak / English
22. when / he / go / home
23. they / clean / the bathroom
24. where / she / ride / her bike
25. Billy / work / in the supermarket

Test 2.

Form. Make sentences out of the words in the first column. Write the correct forms (affirmative sentence, negative sentence, question) in the right columns.

	affirmative	negative	question
I / speak	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
you / stop	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
he / work	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
she / have got / time	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
it / be / okay	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
we / be / here	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
they / have got / money	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Exceptions in Spelling. Write the third person singular. Note that sometimes there are exceptions in spelling.

1. he can - 2. she cry - 3. he say -
4. she go - 5. he kiss -

Form. Write the sentences in the correct order.

1. I go to the cinema. (sometimes)
2. We are tired after work. (usually)
3. We spend our holidays in Ireland. (never)
4. I speak English. (often)
5. Jamie is late for class. (always)

On the phone

Vocabulary and speaking

- 1 Match the words in the box with the photos A-E.

pager ____
text message ____
area code ____
answering machine ____
mobile phone (UK)/cellphone (US) A

- 2 Complete the sentences.

text take a message put you on hold
call you back leave a message
Directory Enquiries (UK)/Information (US)

Example:

Sue isn't in. Do you want to leave a message?

1 Is that ____?
I need to find a number.

2 I'll ____ while I check
if Mr King is in the office today.

3 Sorry, John's out.
Can I ____?

4 If I ____ her,
she can phone me later.

5 Sorry, Kate's having a bath.
Can she ____ later?

- 3 In pairs, discuss the questions.

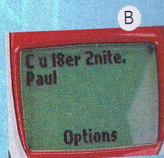
- Do you like answering machines/voicemail? Why? Why not?
- Do you like leaving messages? Why? Why not?
- Do you have a mobile phone? Do you text people?

Reading

- 4 Read the advice on using telephones.

Write the headings *Answering* and *Calling* in the correct place (above 1-4 or 5-8).

Phone Etiquette




E
London 020
Edinburgh 0131

Everyone knows how to use the phone, right? Wrong. In today's world, phone skills are essential. 70% of communication is not what you say, but how you say it.

- Don't ring before 7 a.m. or after 9.30 / 10 p.m.
- Say 'hello', give your name then ask for the person you want to speak to.
- When you leave a message, give your name again and your number, if necessary.
- Thank the other person at the end of the call.
- The correct way to answer is 'hello' 'Yes' is rude.
- The caller wants to speak to a person who is not there. Say 'sorry' and offer to take a message.
- Repeat the caller's message to check it is correct.
- Make sure you have the caller's number.

Listening

- 5  Listen to the telephone conversation and complete the message.

Telephone message

Caller's Name:

Message: Please call ☐ Person will call back ☐

Number:

Language focus

- 6 Look at the telephone conversation below. Write the number of the advice from Exercise 4 next to the telephone expressions. (You can use a number more than once.)

- 5 Hello.
- ___ Hi, this is Tom. Can I speak to Sue?
- ___ Sorry, she isn't here at the moment. Can I take a message?
- ___ Yes, please. Could you ask her to call me back? It's Tom.
- ___ Call Tom. Has she got your number?
- ___ It's 01632 895506.
- ___ So that's 01632 895506.
- ___ Thanks very much. Bye.

Practice

- 7 Underline the correct form.

Example:

A: Can I speak to Emily?

B: Yes, I am / This is Emily.

- 1 A: Can I speak to Pippa?
- B: Sorry, she not / she isn't here at the moment.
- 2 A: Hello.
- B: Hi. This is / I am Pete. Can I speak to Frances, please?
- 3 Has she got / Has she your number?
- 4 A: Can I take a message?
- B: Yes, could you ask her to call me back / call back me?

- 8 In pairs, have a conversation on the phone.

- 1 Student A: Turn to page 86. Write what the caller says.
- Student B: Turn to page 89. Write what the person answering says.
- 2 In pairs, read your conversation. Student A calls, Student B answers.

Get talking

- 9 In pairs, call your friend and leave a message.



Hello.

Peter?

No! Out. Message?

Call me back.

Got number?

0191 498 0004

0191 498 0004?

Goodbye.



Language to go

- A: Can I speak to Pete, please?
- B: This is Pete.



> GRAMMAR REFERENCE PAGE 116
> PRACTICE PAGE 104

30 On the phone

Vocabulary: telephones

1 Match the words 1-8 with a)-h) to make telephone expressions.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1 a text | a) enquiries |
| 2 directory | b) code |
| 3 an area | c) someone on hold |
| 4 an answering | d) message |
| 5 a mobile | e) someone back |
| 6 to take/leave | f) machine |
| 7 to put | g) a message |
| 8 to call | h) phone |

Function: telephoning

2 Complete the dialogues with these sentences.

has she got your number?
It's 4960008.
she's not in at the moment.
Could you ask her to call me back?
Can I speak to Janine, please?
Hi, this is Angus.
Can I take a message?
Could I leave a message?

1 A: Hi, this is Angus. Is Amy there?

B: Sorry, (1) _____.

A: (2) _____?

B: Yes, sure.

A: Can you ask her to call me?

B: Yes, (3) _____?

A: Yes, she's got it. Thanks.

2 A: Hi, it's Alex. (1) _____?

B: Sorry, she's at work. (2) _____?

A: (3) _____?

B: Has she got your number?

A: No. (4) _____

B: OK. Bye.

3 These words are missing from this telephone conversation. Put them in the correct place.

a your in her to can this has me

this

A: Hi, this is Pete. Can I speak Mary?

B: Sorry, she's not at the moment. I take message?

A: Yes, please. Could you ask to call back? It's Pete.

B: She got number?

A: No. It's 01632 960 009.

B: OK. Bye.

Object pronouns

LOS PRONOMBRES PERSONALES COMPLEMENTOS

SINGULAR	PLURAL
me / <i>me, mi</i>	us / <i>nos, nosotros, nosotras</i>
you / <i>te, ti</i>	you / <i>os, vosotros, vosotras</i>
him / <i>le, él</i> her / <i>le, la, ella</i> it / <i>lo, él, ella, ello</i>	them / <i>les, los, las, ellos, ellas</i>

USO

Detrás del verbo, a diferencia del español en que suelen ir delante:

John knows **him** / *John le conoce*

Después de las preposiciones:

I'm going to cinema **with her** / *voy al cine con ella*

This present is **for you** / *este regalo es para tí*

Exercises:

- Completa las frases usando 'us', 'she', 'me', 'them', 'her', 'him', 'it'

Ej. 'I love my wife, but she hates me.'

1. 'That woman has got blue hair and she's dancing in the street. Look at _____!'
2. 'Those people are going to sit down before _____, and we've been waiting longer than _____.'
3. 'I haven't met your girlfriend yet, is _____ here?'
'Yes, that's _____ over there.'
4. 'I'm going to bed.'
'_____ too, I'm really tired.'
5. 'She's so beautiful, and he's so ugly. Why is she with _____?'
6. 'I like your car. When did you buy _____?'